

**ABSTRACT**

**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY IN PATIENTS WITH  
ATOPIC DERMATITIS**

(A Study in Allergy-Immunology Division of Dermato-Venereology  
Outpatient Clinic Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

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Atopic Dermatitis (AD) known as atopic eczema is a skin disease that caused by an allergic condition and inflammation of the skin and characterized by itching. It results in red, swollen, cracked and thicken skin, and clear fluid may come from the affected areas. 25% of people with AD are children. Corticosteroids, calcineurin inhibitors, antihistamines, antibiotics, and emollients are medications and therapies for AD patients.

The aim of this study was to analyze the type, dose, route, frequency, duration of use of drug utilization on AD patient in Allergy-Immunology Division of Dermato-Venereology Outpatient Clinic Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya. This observational study used retrospective data on the period from January to December 2017. This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya.

There were 59 patients who met the criteria of having AD and received the treatment. From the results, 76% of patient with AD were female. The most prescribed medication were topical corticosteroids such as desoximetasone, hydrocortisone, and mometasone furoate (86%); and oral antihistamines such as cetirizine and loratadine (95%). Both treatments were mostly combined with emollients such as Soft u derm® (72%). Patient AD accompanied by secondary infection has a characteristic pustule as many as 14% of 37 patients, crusting 100% of 1 patient, and excoriation 50% of 4 patients. The most common cause of AD were dry skin 37%, food 36%, and hot or cold weather 14%.

It is necessary to do a further research with different methods that are prospective to identify the efficacy of the therapy, side effects, and drug interactions.

**Keywords:** *Atopic Dermatitis* (AD), Drug Utilization Study (DUS), the cause of AD, and therapy types